

## PRESIDENT URGES LOCK CANAL PLAN

In a Letter to Congress He Endorses the Secretary of War's Recommendations.

LESS TIME, COST AND RISK

Points Out That a Lock Is More Practicable Than a Sea-Level Canal.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—President Roosevelt to-day transmitted to Congress the report of the board of consulting engineers on the Panama Canal, together with the letter of Secretary Taft, the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission and a letter by Chief Engineer Stevens. The letter of the President says:

"The Secretary of War recommends a lock canal pursuant to the recommendation of the majority of the board of consulting engineers and of the majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission. After careful study of the papers submitted and full and exhaustive consideration of the whole subject, I am in full agreement with the recommendation. It will be noticed that the American engineers on the consulting board and on the commission by a more than two to one majority, favor the lock canal, whereas the foreign engineers are a unit against it. I think this is partly explained by the fact that the great traffic canal of the old world is the Suez Canal, a sea-level canal, whereas the great traffic canal of the new world is the Saint Lawrence Canal, a lock canal. Although the latter, the Suez, is closed to navigation during the winter months, it carries annually three times the traffic of the Suez Canal. In my judgment, the very able argument of the majority of the board of consulting engineers is vitiated by their failure to pay proper heed to the lessons taught by the construction and operation of the Suez Canal. I call especial attention to the fact that the engineer, who will be mainly responsible for the success of this mighty engineering feat, and who has therefore a peculiar personal interest in judging right, is emphatically and earnestly in favor of the lock canal project, and against the sea-level project. A careful study of the reports seems to establish a strong probability that the following are the facts:

Less Time, Cost and Risk.

"The sea-level canal would be slightly less exposed to damage in the event of war; the running expenses, apart from the heavy cost of the locks, would be about half as much; the time of transit would probably be less.

"On the other hand, the lock canal at a level of eighty feet, or thereabouts, would not cost much more than half as much to build, and could be built in about half the time, where there would be very much less risk connected with building it, and for large ships the transit would be quicker; while, taking into account the interest on the amount saved in building, the actual cost of maintenance would be less. As being less, it would be easier to enlarge the lock canal than the sea-level canal.

"The law now on our statute books seems to contemplate a lock canal. In my judgment a lock canal as herein recommended is advisable. If the Congress directs that a sea-level canal be constructed, its direct cost, of course, would be less, but the amount would be built on substantially the plan for a lock canal outlined in the accompanying papers, such changes being made, of course, as may be found actually necessary, including possibly the change recommended by the Secretary of War as to the site of the locks and locks.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## GOMPERS TO AID THE EXPOSITION

(Continued from First Page.)

Giles Warmed Up.

Giles B. Jackson, colored, of Richmond, then addressed the committee in behalf of the Negro Development Company of America, and was replied to by Rev. White, of Washington, also colored, who opposed the Jackson programme.

Giles grew so emotional in his speech against the colored antagonist that Chairman Gardner had to warn him to go more slowly, in order that the stenographer might not get left. He also cautioned him that he was growing too personal in his remarks. Giles proceeded in a more subdued vein, but kept the committee laughing all of the time. He made a capital speech.

Chairman Gardner requested a statement of the amount of stock issued, to be filed with the committee. Mr. Wood stated that the \$50,000 of preferred stock would be required to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. before any dividend would be paid by the \$50,000 of the common stock.

## REGULATES RIGHTS OF SHIPS IN ROADS

Secretary Metcalf Drafts a Bill to Protect Approach to Jamestown Exposition.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor sent a letter to the Speaker of the House to-day, accompanying a bill empowering the Department of Commerce and Labor to enforce suitable regulations governing the movement and anchorage of vessels in the waters of Norfolk and Newport News. The following is a paragraph from the letter of Secretary Metcalf: "The importance of Hampton Roads and adjacent waters, not only as an anchorage ground, but also as a great water thoroughfare, has increased to such an extent in recent years that abiding interests demand the determination and declaration of the rights of passing ships, as well as those at anchor."

An appeal in the form of a petition endorsed by principal steamship lines trading with the ports of Norfolk and Newport News was filed with the department on the 24th of January, 1905, praying that the department put in force regulations concerning rights of ships at anchorage and those passing through the harbor.

The bill accompanying Secretary Metcalf's letter simply confers on the department authority to make and enforce such regulations as may be deemed proper. The Secretary in his communication mentions that the approach of the Jamestown Exposition, when Hampton Roads will be filled with shipping of

**ABORT  
AN ARROW**  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.  
FURNISHING GENTS AND MONARCH SHIRTS

every character, makes legislation of the character proposed absolutely necessary. The bill provides that the revenue officer service shall be authorized to enforce the regulations adopted.

## KILLS GAMBLING IN TERRITORIES

House Passes a Measure Which Is Directed Particularly at Arizona.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Three bills were passed under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds vote, in the House to-day.

The first makes gambling unlawful in the Territories of the United States, including Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Alaska. The bill was directed particularly at Arizona and New Mexico, where it was stated gambling was licensed.

The second provides additional work for the Census Bureau by requiring statistics to be taken on insurance, fisheries, electrical industries, savings banks and crimes.

The third appropriates \$50,000 for the purchase of 200 acres of coal lands on the island of Batan, one of the Philippine Archipelago. On the latter bill a debate of two hours was had. The others were debated 40 minutes each.

An effort by Mr. Dazell (Pennsylvania), to set consideration of the bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal Company immediately after the passage of the army appropriation bill, failed. Mr. Lonsworth (Ohio), was paired on the question with Mr. Leasure (South Carolina). Hereafter he will be paired with Mr. Aiken (South Carolina).

A bill was passed changing the name "Southwestern" division of the District Court of Georgia to "Albany."

The House adjourned until to-morrow, when the army appropriation bill will be taken up.

## TILLMAN READY TO PRESENT FACTS

Burrows Committee Will Hear the Senator on Corrupt Campaign Contributions.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 19.—In presenting petitions against Senator Reed Smoot, signed by thousands of women of California and Colorado, Messrs. Perkins and Patterson took occasion to-day to define their positions on the protests against the Utah senator. The former said that religious views should not be considered in passing upon the qualifications of a senator, but that his honesty and integrity should be considered above all else. Mr. Patterson thought there were great constitutional questions to be considered, and said that these would govern his vote. The petitioners had requested these senators to make some remarks in presenting the prayers.

Discussion of the pure food bill occupied practically all of the day. The speakers were Mr. Hepburn, who has charge of the bill; Senator Foraker, who presented a number of amendments; and Mr. Burrows, who presented a resolution to investigate the contributions for campaign purposes, and said that one relating to banks had been replied to by the secretary of the treasury, and the other is resting with the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Tillman said he had an understanding with Mr. Burrows that a meeting would be called when he had anything to offer that would shed light on corrupt contributions. "I believe I am now in position to give such information," concluded Mr. Tillman, "and would be glad to go before the committee and present my views whenever a committee meeting is called."

Mr. Burrows replied that he would call a meeting at the convenience of Mr. Tillman, and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections would take pleasure in hearing him.

The prohibition in Mr. Tillman's bill against any national bank or corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or corporation organized by authority of any laws of Congress. Punitive measures are provided for violations.

## HAY AND SOUTHALL RETURN TO CAPITAL

Latter Fully Recovered From Attack of Pneumonia—Martin Gives Theatre Party.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Representative Hay returned to Washington to-day after having taken his little daughter to the hospital to be operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Johnson. The operation will be performed Wednesday. Mrs. Hay and another daughter also are in Richmond.

Representative Southall was in his seat for the first time to-day since his recovery from the attack of pneumonia, which kept him in bed at the Westmoreland Club in Richmond for several weeks.

Senator Martin and Mrs. Martin were host and hostess at a box party at the Belasco to-night in honor of Miss McIlwaine, daughter of John W. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, who is the guest of Miss Day at Senator Martin's. Miss Day, who is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Glass, who is visiting Mr. Glass at the Richmond.

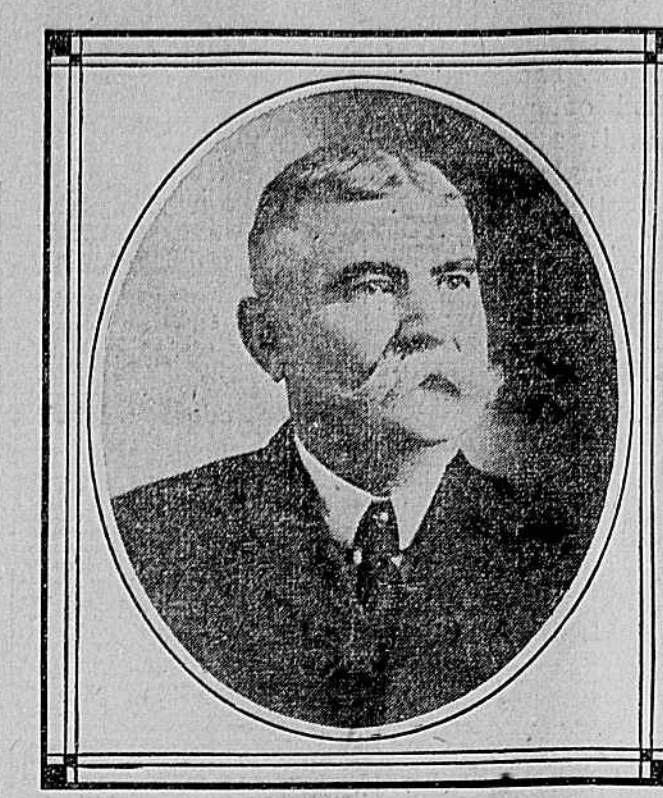
## PRESIDENT NOW FAVORS NEW BILL

It is Believed That He Thinks Senator Clapp Has Solved Rate Problem.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Following a conference between Attorney-General Moody and Speaker Cannon and Senators Clapp and Dooliver, the Ator-

## NEW FACE IN CONGRESS



**WILLIAM H. ANDREWS, of New Mexico.**  
William H. Andrews was born January 14, 1842, at Youngsville, Warren county, Pa., and was educated in the public schools. He is engaged in farming, mercantile business and railroading, being president of the Santa Fe Central. He is married. Mr. Andrews has been chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, member of the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania and member of Territorial Council, New Mexico.

ney-General and Chairman Knapp and Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held a conference with President Roosevelt to-day, at which railroad rate legislation was discussed thoroughly. The effort was to so shape the provisions in the Hepburn bill regarding appeal to the courts as to make it certain that the bill is constitutional, and yet so far as there is power by law to do so, to limit the appeal to what is regarded as constitutionally necessary.

The President is understood to believe that Messrs. Moody, Knapp and Prouty have worked out a satisfactory provision that is better than that in the Hepburn bill or in original Interstate Commerce Commission's bill, the only two bills hitherto laid before Congress with which the President has on that point felt at all satisfied.

President Charles S. Mellin, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, talked with the President on rate legislation to-day, paying two visits to the White House for that purpose. Mr. Knox also talked with the President. To a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Mellin said that his own position regarding the rate legislation was reasonably well known. He said: "To my mind there can be no doubt that the people of the country are back of Mr. Roosevelt in his demand that rate legislation which really means something should be enacted. My belief has been all along that such legislation ought to be put before the country, and I believe the better not only for the people, but for the railroads."

"Personally, I am inclined to the opinion that the pending Hepburn bill is not just what ought to be enacted into law. In principle, perhaps, it is very well, but I am satisfied that an ox team could be driven through it at several points."

## WILL INVESTIGATE FREIGHT RATES ON OIL

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of the rates and practices of the railroad companies engaged in transporting oil from Kansas and Indian Territory to interstate destinations, the hearing to be held at Kansas City, Mo., March 12, 1906. The investigation is based upon a petition of the Kansas Oil Producers' Association, embracing a number of charges.

The charges filed by the Kansas Association alleged that freight rates are unreasonable; that they operate to restrict traffic and to the advantage of companies affiliated with the Standard Oil Company, and that the railroads discriminate in favor of the Standard Oil Company in the matter of providing tank cars and storage facilities.

## MISS ROSE MUST WAIT FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of D. C. Thomas to be postmaster at Abingdon, to succeed Miss Rosa Rose, whose removal was fore-shadowed in this correspondence some time ago. Thomas is a staunch supporter of women's suffrage.

Miss Rose has a fine record as an official, but she has not a vote, and the Ninth District Republicans could not stand seeing such a good office in the hands of a non-voter, when hungry, husky men, who voted for Mr. Slomp every time were clamoring for places.

## Artistic and High Class.



**PIANO**  
Recitals  
Within Reach of Every Home.

Would you like to have at your command a Piano on which you were capable of giving a recital at your own home as satisfactory to yourself as to attend a recital given by any of the world's greatest artists?

This is possible only with the **Stieff Self-Player.** Call at our warehouse, where demonstrations on this wonderful instrument will be made any time you can conveniently call to hear same.

**CHAS. M. STIEFF,**  
307 East Broad St.,  
L. B. SLAUGHTER, Manager.

## SUPREME COURT AGAINST C. & O.

Carrier Can't Become a Dealer in the Commodities Carried By It.

QUESTION OF DISCRIMINATION

C. and O. Agreed to Deliver Large Quantity of Coal to New Haven Road.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Justice White to-day delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, affirming the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia. The cases involved the question of discrimination in freight rates on coal by the Chesapeake and Ohio in favor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road as against other shippers. The decision dealt in detail with the question of discrimination by railroad companies, and it was apparent that it was intended to have a general application to questions receiving attention at the hands of the public. Justice White said that to permit a carrier to become a dealer in the commodities carried by it would be to supply a means for the perpetuation of evils which the Interstate Commerce Commission is intended to remedy.

Discrimination Charged.

These cases involved a charge of discrimination in favor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in the matter of railroad freight rates. The cases grew out of complications arising in connection with a contract made between the two railroad companies in 1906, in accordance with which the Chesapeake and Ohio Company agreed to deliver 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to the New Haven road between the first of July, 1907, and the first of July, 1909. The delivery of the coal under the contract fell short to the extent of 500,000 tons on account of the fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio Company delivered to the New Haven road a quantity of coal which rendered it impossible to supply the coal. The New Haven road purchased coal elsewhere and presented a bill to the Chesapeake and Ohio Company for \$100,000, representing the difference in cost. Instead of paying the money the Chesapeake and Ohio Company delivered the sixty thousand tons of coal, notwithstanding the price of coal and of transportation had advanced to such an extent that it is claimed that the Chesapeake and Ohio lost more than a dollar per ton on its shipments. The case was brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which made a charge made that the transaction constituted a preference in the matter of freight rates in favor of the New Haven road.

Contended It Was a Vendor.

The company contended that it was acting in the capacity of a vendor and not as a carrier and that it was merely supplying the coal to the New Haven road. It also contended that the contract was made before the Interstate Commerce Act was passed, and that it was not subject to the provisions of that act. The court held that the company was a carrier and that the contract was subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE'S  
HEIRS TO GET HIS SALARY

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The House Committee on Claims decided to-day to make a favorable report on a claim of the family of Samuel Lee for \$200,000. Lee was a negro who died in 1864, and his heirs are now claiming the salary he was entitled to as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress from North Carolina, but was prevented from being sworn in by filibustering. He is now dead, and his heirs will be paid the salary in case the bill passes.

FAVORS \$50,300 FOR  
FOUR VIRGINIA BRIDGES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Secretary Taft submitted to Congress to-day a report from the committee on the expenditure of \$50,300 for four bridges over the inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Va., to Delaware Bay, Del., on condition that the bridges be maintained by local authorities after their construction.

ALEXANDER NAMED  
BOYDTON POSTMASTER

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Major William P. Duval to be brigadier-general. Tennessee—J. L. Sinclair, Dyersburg; B. W. Burford, Lebanon.

Virginia—H. Alexander, Boydton; D. C. Thomas, Abingdon; R. G. Dyson, Bedford.

Federal Matters.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Postmasters appointed: Virginia—Franklin county, Charles Snead, vice C. C. Smith, resigned.

North Carolina—Charles, Fredrick county, David H. Perry, vice N. B. Moore, resigned; Mill Spring, Polk county, Joseph C. Walker, vice Grayson Attridge, removed to Raleigh; Wayne county, John P. Bolling, vice C. R. Harris, resigned.

Rural routes 3 and 4 ordered established April 2d at Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, N. C., serving 1,000 people and 212 houses.

Joseph J. Cole, appointed regular; Henry G. Munhall, substituting rural carrier, route 1, at Jacksonville, N. C.

The Poe Monument.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I hope you will let me say, through your columns, that I heartily endorse the idea of erecting a monument to Edgar Allan Poe.

Virginia State has so good a claim to him as Virginia? What city is so thoroughly identified with his fame as Richmond? Let the State and the city, then, unite to do honor to this great genius, who has been excluded from the so-called Hall of Fame.

As a Virginian and as an American, I glory in the fame of Poe. As a lover of literature, I sit as a disciple at his feet. His poetry and his stories bewitch and fascinate multitudes of students.

Possibly, some patriotic patriot might influence both the writer and his classes, mostly Virginians. Let us see what distinguished critics say: Moses C. Tyler, of New York, spoke of him as "the great

**Your Spring Suit Awaits You**

**THE THALMER STORE**  
CATERING TO THE PEOPLE

## The New Spring Suits for Women

THEY are arriving daily! They were never more jaunty or more striking--- they were never more favorably priced. Models are here from the noted makers of high-class Suits—ideals from the point of good workmanship. There's an enviable style that characterizes The Thalmer Store garments. Perhaps you've already discovered this—investigate to-day if you haven't.

Some worthy offers:

Women's Spring Suits in gray mixtures, Pony Jackets, swell, stylish, \$25 and \$30.

Gray Etou Suits, vest beautifully trimmed, long or short sleeves, \$25, \$30, \$35.

Cream Serge Suits, in the Pony Jacket effects, new and beautiful, \$20 and \$25.

Cream Serge Suits, in the Etou style, very fetching this season, \$35.

Black and Blue Etou Suits, in long or short sleeves, \$25 and \$30.

See the Window Display

genius, whose crown now shines so bright in the civilized world. Hamilton W. Mahle, of New York, says, "Poe's work holds a first place in our literature." Says Professor A. G. Newhall, of Stanford University, "Abroad he has long been considered as a creative writer of the first rank."

Poe's poetry is read with admiration where Bryant and Longfellow are not known by name. His tales are read with wonder in France, where the short story is the fashion of the day. And yet, strangers can visit Virginia and Richmond, and leave without seeing a great memorial to Poe, the Richmond genius.

Let us begin now to honor the memory of Poe. Let us mark the places where he lived and wrote. Let us have a Poe Society, to perpetuate his memory. Let us have a monument in Richmond representing Poe and his immortal work carved together in everlasting marble. L. LESLIE HALL.

Williamsburg, Va.

## ANOTHER FIGHT TO SAVE PATRICK

Texas Witnesses Testifying Discredit the Evidence of Rice's Valet Jones.

JEROME QUESTIONS WITNESS

Asked if He Dictated Affidavit, Latter Replies, "All But the Fancy Touches."

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 19.—Seven witnesses from Texas were present to-day at the beginning of the hearing of a motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, who was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire. It was mainly on the testimony of Jones, Mr. Rice's valet, that conviction was secured. Patrick's lawyers state that the witnesses whom they have secured in Texas will discredit Jones's evidence. He said that Patrick used chloroform to kill Rice. The witnesses present to-day were: Robert Lee, T. P. Jett, H. J. Moran, G. D. Raley, Thomas McNerry, Miss Minnie Gallahall of Houston, Tex., and Joseph Jordan, of Seabrook, Tex. Joseph Jordan was the first witness.

District Attorney Jerome read an affidavit made by the witness. In it Jordan stated that he is a bottling agent for Mexico, where Mr. Johnson is interested in mining. They were accompanied by Miss Whitney, of New York.

Mr. Johnson was formerly Mrs. James Warham Whitney, and is widely known in the East and South. For many years he has been a resident of New York, New York and Washington society. She owns a residence on Riverside Drive in Manhattan, and her winter home on Q Street, Washington, has figured as the scene of many elaborate social functions.

Mr. Johnson is the eldest son of the late Dr. Ambrose Marion Johnson, of Virginia, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army.

## KEPT THEIR MARRIAGE SECRET FOR A MONTH

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 19.—Announcement was made this afternoon for the first time of the marriage of Mrs. Edie Lyle Whitney, of New York, to Robert Whitney, of Johnson, of Louisville, Ky. The ceremony having been performed by the Rev. A. B. Curry on January 20th at the Second Presbyterian Church of this city.

The marriage was kept a profound secret for reasons not divulged. This secrecy was carried out to such an extent that the publication of the marriage license was frustrated.

No one was in attendance at the wedding ceremony other than members of the families of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left this afternoon for Mexico, where Mr. Johnson is interested in mining. They were accompanied by Miss Whitney, of New York.

Mr. Johnson was formerly Mrs. James Warham Whitney, and is widely known in the East and South. For many years he has been a resident of New York, New York and Washington society. She owns a residence on Riverside Drive in Manhattan, and her winter home on Q Street, Washington, has figured as the scene of many elaborate social functions.

Mr. Johnson is the eldest son of the late Dr. Ambrose Marion Johnson, of Virginia, who was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army.

## FAILED TO ASSAULT, BUT KILLED WHITE GIRL

(By Associated Press.)

SHREVEPORT, LA., Feb. 19.—While returning home from school Margaret Lear, aged thirteen years, was attacked in the public road near her home, two miles west of this city, this afternoon by a negro, who attempted to criminally assault her. The young girl struggled with the man and screamed several times. The negro then drew his pistol, and pressing his muzzle against the girl's neck, fired. The girl fell unconscious to the ground and her assailant fled to the woods. Negroes who witnessed the act immediately gave the alarm. Miss Lear was dying when neighbors reached the scene, and died within a few minutes after she was removed to her home.

The negro was apprehended by a posse, led by Sheriff Ward, two hours after the murder in a cabin not far from the scene of the crime. He gave his name as Charles Coleman, and has been employed in the shops of the Kansas City Southern Railway in this city, and was at once lodged in the city jail.

Generally known, as soon as it became known that the black head was in custody, a crowd began to gather in the streets, and at a o'clock to-night more than a thousand men have congregated with the avowed intention of lynching the negro.

## GREENE-GAYNOR CASE HELD UP BY SICK JUROR

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., February 19.—No session of the Federal court was held to-day on account of the illness of Samuel R. Patton, the juror in the Greene and Gaynor case, who was ill three weeks ago. This time his indisposition was too serious to admit of his leaving his room. The hope was held out, however, that he might be able to attend court to-morrow, and the adjournment until then was taken.

## Postmasters Confirmed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: North Carolina—B. G. Bradley, Gastonia; E. L. Ware, King's Mountain; G. W. League, West Durham.